Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.	Page, (0
A musements 9	6	Instruction 8	
Shouncements10	3	Lectures & Meetings. 9	
netion Sale of Real		Lost and Found 9	
Estate 9	2	Marriages and Deaths 7	
Sankers and Brokers. S	2	Misceliancous 5	
Board and Rooms 5	2.3	Miscelianeous10	1
Business Chances 5		Musical Instruments, 8	
cuameas Chances 8	63	New Publication 8	-3
Business Nouces 6	ĭ	Ocean Steamers 9	
country Board 9	- 6	Proposals 8	
Dancing Academics 8		Raulroads d	
Dividend Nouces 8	- Ā	Railroads 8	
		Real Estate 5	
Domestic Situations		Real Estate 9	
Wanted 6		Rooms and Flats 5	
Dressmaking 5		Special Notice 7	
Dry Goods	- 5		
reursions	. 0	Steamboata	
Financial		Summer Resorts 9	
For Sale		Teachers	
Eelp Wanted	3	The Turf	٦
Rorses and Carriages. 5	1	Work Wanted b	
Botels	- 4		

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELRY

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-William O'Brien finished his testimony under cross-examination before the Parnell Commission. - Dr. Morell Mackenzie is about to bring a libel suit against "The Times" and Mr. Steinkopff, proprietor of "St. James's Gazette." === The proprietor of the Adelphi Club, of London, was fined 500 pounds and the secretary of the club 200 pounds. ____ The Durham-Chetwynd suit growing out of the London turf scandal has been settled. ____ The Shah of Persia is the guest of the Czar at St. Petersburg. King Humbert and Emperor William visited the tomb of Emperor Frederick. === The British steamer Curfew was sunk in the Suez Canal by the British steamer Nyanza.

Domestic .- The official statement of President Hall, of Clark University, Worcester, as to the plan of the institution was made public. === The police of Chicago declared that they had a clew to the identity of the leader in the plot to murder Dr. Cronin. = A writ was granted to a disappointed applicant to oblige the Poughkeepsie Civil Service Board to show the motive for rejecting him. The pension appropriation for next year, it was estimated, will be short \$15,000,000. A clergyman and four members of his family were burned to death in their home near Norfolk, Va. The majority of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly seemed to favor co-operation

with the Northern Church. City and Suburban.-The General Assembly disbussed the question of co-operation with the Southern Presbyterian Church, and decided to work with them in Home Missions; the freedmen problem comes up to-day. - The inquest into the death of Washington Irving Bishop was begun. A fire at the pier of the Housatonic Railroad at Wilson's Point, Conn., caused a loss estimated at over \$250,000. ____ The new Corporation Counsel said that he found that a large part of the appropriation for his office had been expended. = It was announced that a dinner would be that conspiracies for the murder of troublesome given in honor of Benjamin D. Silliman. The Chicago nine defeated the Giants in a teninning game. The winners at Gravesend were Zephyrus, Brother Ban, St. Carlo, Diablo, Onward, Stonington. - Stocks active and higher, clos-

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair, cooler at first, and then warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 51; sverage, 59 1-8.

ing strong.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will campment with pleasure, and will bring back be changed as often as desired.

One of Mayor Grant's appointees is not likely to find his office all that fancy painted it. That is Corporation Counsel Clark, who discovered yesterday that his predecessor, in less than five menths, had spent more than two-thirds of the appropriation, leaving only \$20,000 for the rest of the year. The important cases that have caused such large expenditures this year do not occur to us just now, though a reasonable explanation of the rapid using up of the appropriation may be made. Nevertheless, retrenchment and economy must be the order of the day in one branch of the city government of prudence, and, in the long run, of economy. for the remainder of 1889.

The announcement in another column of the scope of Clark University at Worcester, Mass., will attract marked attention in educational circles. It is the first formal statement of the work and prospects of the new institution which has been made. The university is planned on a broad and comprehensive scale, and promises soon to furnish ample reason for existence. President Hall appears to appreciate keenly the great opportunities presented to him, and to rmined to improve them to the utmost. Clark University will be opened in October to students in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and psychology, and its privileges can

The question of co-operation between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Assemblies was taken up in earnest yesterday by the body now meeting in this city, and from the disposition manifested every other subject will

home and abroad, is assured by the voting yesterday. The evangelization of the negroes remains to be dealt with.

It is a shameful sight when two police sertruth about the affray in the Prince Street Station on Wednesday is not easily drawn from the conflicting accounts given, but the trial of the two men on charges of unseemly conduct the police force that occurrences of this sort are extremely rare. The dismissal of two sergeants of fifteen years' standing would be a severe penalty for a brief loss of temper, but that is the possibility which faces the delinquents.

THE CRONIN MYSTERY.

The discovery of Dr. Cronin's mangled remains in a sewer catch-basin has imparted energy to the Chicago police authorities. For three weeks they had justified their inaction by pleading that there was no positive evidence of murder, and by eagerly accepting various cock-and-bull stories respecting his mysterious journeys to Canada and England. They now have no pretext for scepticism in regard to the crime, of which there was before strong circumstantial evidence. The fact that the body lay a few blocks from the place where the empty trunk was found immediately after Dr. Cronin's disappearance indicates that the police have been in possession of important clews to the mystery for several weeks, but have neglected to act upon their information. The prisoner, Woodruff, who at first declared that a woman's body had been put in the trunk, now admits that the trunk and Cronin mysteries are one and the same thing, and that he can furnish decisive information to the police. If there had been intelligent direction of the case from the beginning, the conspirators would not have been allowed abundant leisure for covering up their tracks and probably escaping from Chicago. The detectives will undoubtedly soon get to the bottom of this extraordinary murder, but they will be more fortunate than they deserve to be if they succeed after protracted and unnecessary delay in running down the

Dr. Cronin had been an active member of the Clan-na-Gael and other Irish-American societies in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities. He had been closely associated with other leaders in various movements for effecting a reorganization of the National League and for expelling from power those whom he and his associates described as constituting an Irish ring. His disappearance and murder have naturally been attributed to machinations of his opponents, who perceived in him a troublesome agitator against themselves. The numerous fictions put in circulation respecting his connection with a malpractice case, the suspicions excited respecting his loyalty to the Irish cause and his employment as a spy by the British Government, have probably been inspired by enemies who had been either alarmed or irritated by his criticisms of the financial management of the League. It is not probable, however, that the campaign which he had been waging against the so-called Irish ring was regarded by his opponents as of serious importance. The theory that he was murdered in order to prevent incriminating disclosures of financial mismanagement seems untenable. Dr. Cronin was an honest investigator, a persistent agitator and a man of considerable ability; but he was too inconspicuous a figure in Irish-American politics to excite the animosities of the real leaders of the League.

It is probable that this murder was a crime of private vengeance, in which a small group of minor rivals or personal enemies are really implicated. His medical practice offered facilities for entrapping him in some secret place where the fatal assault may have been proarranged and easily accomplished. He was undoubtedly lured to the scene of the murder agitator, also a physician, has narrowly escape a similar fate, two deliberate attempts having been made to decoy him late at night on false representations to places where medical aid was not required, and where the ends of private vengeance could readily have been compassed. It is undeniable that there are bitter feuds and broils in the management of various Irish-American societies, but it is scarcely credible antagonists should be formed by those high in authority. The Cronin mystery bears unmistakable evidence of being a minor plot instigated by two or three personal enemies. Whatever may have been the real motives for the crime, the facts should be brought to light without further delay. The Chicago police have exposed themselves to censure and ridicule by their lethargy and credulity.

MERCHANT AND GUARDSMAN.

During the coming summer a number of our New-York and Brooklyn militia regiments will be ordered to the State Camp at Peekskill. Many, and it is to be hoped all, of the guardsmen are looking forward to their bi-yearly enfrom it much that is valuable besides military discipline. But it should not be forgotten that their going will be in the line of duty and that their outing will not be primarily a frolic. The week spent in camp is spent in the service of the State, and ought not to be deducted from the vacations of those members of the regiments who are not their own masters.

The National Guard, especially that part of it which is enrolled in this city, is liberally the pretective policy, which shows the falsity of treated by the taxpayers, but there is no charity in the expenditure. The policy of creating make the basis of a new but even more shallow and keeping efficient this body of citizen soldiers has been deliberately adopted as a matter The business men who have guardsmen in their employ enjoy their full share of the sccurity which the State, and, above all, the of readjustment are indispensable as well as metropolis, believe to be guaranteed by the seasons of rapid progress. When such seaexistence of the militia. But beyond this we sons come, and prices settle to the lower level. think it is generally conceded that they derive it is a public necessity that wages should also an individual advantage from the health, recede more or less as the purchasing power of strength and sobriety, and the general discipline of mind and body which such employes bring vent a decline, but checks it from going to to their service. They are therefore doubly repaid, and the cheerful surrender of seven days in the year is a small offset. They have no right to conclude that a week in camp is a fall as low as they did before, and the result more enjoyable way of spending half of a short is that sure and steady gain of 40 per cent or vacation than their clerks could devise for more which has been realized since Free Tradthemselves. Doubtless there is ordinarily a ers went out of power in 1860. be enjoyed by students of various degrees of good deal of pleasure in it, but there is not previous attainment. It will not be a rival of much rest, and bad weather may bring great existing New-England seats of learning, but a discomfort and even genuine misery. It is essentially a time of work and of exactions of various sorts, and we venture to say that, however cheerfully they may anticipate it and however agreeably on the whole it may pass, the the just balance can be restored. When wages guardsmen are almost always heartily glad to have gone too high in a particular district, or

get home again. bave to give way until this important question is disposed of. There are some who think that cooperation will be an obstacle to organic union, which it is hoped to effect in the near future, but the preponderating sentiment is apparently in favor of joint work wherever pos-

sible. Co-operation in mission work, both at printed in THE TRIBUNE two years ago, in response to the appeal of guardsmen who brought their grievance to our notice, toward the close of the season. We have reason to think that it produced good results the following summer. We are desirous to reinforce the appeal this geants fall to fighting in a police station. The year before the encampment opens. It is to be hoped that the number of those who need enlighteument on this point are now few, but, many or few, we urge them to consider what they owe to the community as well as to their will probably disclose it. It is to the credit of clerks. Indeed, it is as citizens rather than as employers that we address them.

There is another side to this, as to every question. The men who go to Peekskill go there as potential soldiers. It is their sworn duty to get all the discipline and instruction there which the encampment can be made to yield. Nobedy objects to their deriving from it all the fun that is consistent with a serious view of their obligations to the State, but skylarking is not to be tolerated when it makes the smallest approach toward demoralization. If they want their employers to regard it as something more than a vacation, they must treat it as something different from a playspell.

A HIGH-LICENSE RECORD.

The Governor has not announced yet his decision upon either the Excise Commission or Vedder Tax bills. The Legislature responded to the hope we early expressed, and passed the latter along with the Commission bill. There is no inconsistency, as Mr. Crosby pointed out in the Assembly, between these two measures. The Commission bill is largely one of codification, substituting one harmonious measure for a jangle of ancient and conflicting laws. also improves the restrictive qualities of the present laws, and makes a considerable increase in the license fees. The Vedder Tax bill makes another addition to the fees, and if Governor Hill would sign both bills the result would be a creditable approach to high license, considering the fact that his subservience to the liquordealers renders impracticable any radical legis-The fact that he will doubtless veto lation. both bills does not detract from the honor due to the Legislature for passing them. Its record upon this subject is one upon which the majority may safely appeal to the people.

It is interesting to know just what figure the various liquor taxes would reach under these two bills. The Vedder bill, as passed, taxes all places licensed to sell liquors of any kind, to be drunk on the premises, \$100 a year, and places licensed to sell only malt liquors or wines, or both, to be drunk on the premises, \$20 a year. Adding these figures to these fixed in the Commission bill, we have the following: Hotels, inns and taverns, licensed to sell spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk on or off the premises, would pay in cities not less than \$200 a year and not more than \$600; in towns not less than \$200 and not more than \$350. Saloous for the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, to be drunk on or off the premises, would pay, in cities, not less than \$400 a year and not more than \$600. Saloons licensed to sell wines, ale and beer only, to be drunk on the premises, would pay, in cities, not less than \$95 nor more than \$170. and in towns not less than 870 and not more than \$120; storckeepers, in cities, would pay not less than \$75 and not more than \$250, and in towns not less than \$50 nor more than \$150;

drug-stores, 820. The two acts working in unison would make a very fair High-License law. That feature of the Vedder bill which has aroused the most opposition, and upon which Governor Hill chiefly based one of his misleading vetoes, was removed before its passage. It no longer provides that the proceeds of the tax shall inure to the benefit of the State, but directs that the share of each county shall be deducted from its share of the State tax. Whatever Governor Hill may do with these measures, the people will not forget that the Republican Legislature by some fictitious demand for his professional passed bills which would have greatly reservices. Within a few months another Irish stricted the liquor traffic, and would at the no time have lightened the burden of taxation for every citizen.

FREE TRADE FOOLISHNESS.

Protectionists can laugh at the sort of opposition they most frequently meet. Shallow criticism only damages the critic. Because Tue TRIBUNE proves trusts hostile to protective principles, one Free Trader cries out that this ournal has abandoned protection; another thinks protection a failure if manufacturers located in the least suitable places do not suceed: another thinks it proof that protection is a fraud if, after the election, one industry out of hundreds is depressed. Every time wages are reduced in any shop all workingmen are told they "must see" that protection does not raise wages. Men who have sense enough to appreciate the protective policy at all perceive that Free Traders have no case if they can offer nothing better than these frivolities.

Protection is not intended to retard the progress of industry. Therefore it does not hinder development of cheaper instead of more costly domestic sources of supply. That it has had this effect has been a false accusation of its opponents. When the country required five million tons of pig iron, and could produce only four and a half million tons, the duty on foreign iron kept alive mines and furnaces producing iron that cost more than \$20 per ton. Now that the country requires six and a half million tons, and can produce seven and a half million tons yearly, those mines and furnaces which have the least advantages are distanced by home competition, and that very triumph of the old charges against it, Free Traders now

criticism. Neither is protection intended to make wages advance all the time. In the ebb and flow of commercial activity, times of depression are as inevitable as times of advance-seasons each dollar increases. Protection does not preexcess. Under protection wages tend to go higher at every period of prosperity and advance, but at each period of depression do not

Still less is protection intended to advance wages at all times in every branch of industry, or in every shop in any branch. If it did, it would strangle industrial progress. For when wages get relatively too high in any branch of industry there must be a halt or a reaction until a particular city, or a particular establishment, These observations are not made at random, the welfare of the industry as a whole and even

have been raying more wages than others in the same business can pay to readjust their scale, and shallow Free Traders think that evidence against protection. But it is, in fact, only a proof that protection is accomplishing

exactly what it ought to accomplish. The few men who strive to be candid and onscientious opponents of protection are every day disgusted by objections of the sort described. But they can no more stop the foolish unfairness of the average Free Trader than they can transform a British manufacturer into an American patriot.

THE COLONEL AND THE BOBTAIL. Colonel Daniel S. Lamont has struck a snag The versatile and accomplished president of the Avenue C surface car line has been suddenly called upon to show cause why the company whose destinies are in his hands should not pay \$5,000 to a young woman who fell off The platform of one of s bebtails, and now lies in a deplorable condition of mind and body. We have the highest respect for the Colonei's taste and discrimination, and nobody has ever ventured to intimate that his heart is not in the right place. He may be compelled, officially, to maintain that the jigger is all right, but we are convinced that as a private citizen he considers it an abominaton, and that not even the privilege of riding free has ever induced him to run the frightful risk of getting aboard one of the Venue C curs or so much as signal the driver to

It is possible that in the past, which now seems to him so remote, he may have patronized the line which he now dominates. As all the world knows, the private secretary found it absolutely impossi ble to purchase satisfactory goloshes at the National capital, and was compelled at frequent intervals to visit this city in search of that indispensable condition of health and happiness. It s only reasonable to suppose that a man who rought so much conscience and assiduity to the task of acquiring goloshes would not be contented with a superficial examination of the stock in fashionable bazaars, but was in the habit of exploring all quarters of the metropolis, and even ts purlieus. Upon this hypothes s we may assume that he acquainted himself with those remote and infriended, though by no means solitary or slow, regions which are penetrated by the cars of Avenue C line; and though they may have piloted him into the presence of irrepreschable goloshes, he cannot have failed to execrate the agency which he was obliged to employ. There is only one explanation of his willngness to assume the responsibility of becoming the chief executive officer of a company which maintains such a circulating medium. For four years-exceedingly long years-Colonel Lamout was the head and front of a reform Administration, and it is in the interest of reform that he is now juggling with the jiggers. If the young woman who has sued him for \$5,000 is entitled to the money, we hope she may get it, but we warn adventurers to bring no speculative suits against the ompany lest its president should become weary and torow up his job. We want the bobtail, not the Colonel, to go.

Hugh J. set out at a pace That promised a Capital race; But alas! for the Mayor, He isn't a stayer-Next time he won't capture a place.

The Ballot Reform bill is making good progress n Connecticut. There is still time to correct its lefects, and it is a serious question whether the hostile criticism of the Democratic papers has not disclosed one. "The Hartford Times" prints the collets for State officers in the form required by the bill as it now stands. According to this showing, all the candidates for Governor are to be printed in one group, all those for Lieutenantevernor in another group, and so on, with instructions to the voter to mark one in each group. When the first Bailot Reform bill was submitted to the Legislature in this State, The Tribune pointed out that the adoption of this method would make a great deal of work for the voter, especially in the Presidential years. Those who framed the bill had not sufficiently considered the differences between our elections and most of those in countries using the Australian system. The Tribune suggested that in view of our long lists of candidates it would be alvisable to arrange all the candidates of each party in separate groups, so that a voter wishing to vote the straight ticket might simply place a cross opposite the party name, and not be under the necessity of marking each candidate for whom a vote was to be counted. This principle has since been followed in our Pallot Reform bills, one of which will become a law as soon as we get a Republican or an intelligent Democrat for Governor. Its adoption has undoubtedly simplified the proposed system and removed a large stumbling-block in the way of its popular acceptance. Why should not Connect cut profit by our experience?

Now that ex-Secretary Manning's brother-inlaw has been succeeded by Postmaster Van Cott as custodian of the Federal Building, there is a pros pect that the corridors and stairways of that building will be put and kept in an orderly and decent condition. Mr. Van Cott no doubt apprediates the need that exists for a reform here,

Several Democratic newspapers are now going out of their way to praise Mr. Sheehan, the after the end of the month unless they were married leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly of 1889. Mr. Sheehan is one of those statesmen who appear to the best advantage unsung and on a back seat. He opposed all the great reform measures of the session, and the evidence taken by the Ceiling Committees exhibited him in anything but a favorable light. Sheehen is the mere tool of Governor Hill; that is to say, the worst elements in his party. The elements that fight ballot reform and temperance reform can count upon him every time. And yet, Democratic organs single him out for commendation! Evidently the task of finding a praiseworthy Democratic law-maker they find difficult.

Since the Mayor's career as an efficient and impartial magistrate was so soon done for, there is good reason to wonder what it was begun for.

The Faulkner trial, in Rochester, is a family tragedy. It is not so many years since Lester B. Faulkner was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and boasting in public speeches of his identification with the reform movement" led by Samuel J. Tilden, and his brother, James Faulkuer, was a member of the Legislature. Now James has turned State's evidence, and is trying to swear his brother into State prison. It would not have required a profound knowledge of the characters of the two men to predict that it would be James who would turn State's evidence.

The Atlanta Constitution" is devoting considerable space to the question of the city's water supply. This is all very well. But if Editor Grady expects to receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1892, it behooves him to take less interest in so mild a beverage as water.

The post-campaign lie (which, by the way, was also a "New-York Evening Post" campaign lie) charging Mr. Dederick, the Albany manufacturer, with cutting down the wages of his employes 25 per cent since the November election, is now doing service in the Democratic newspapers of the South. The Charleston News and Courier" uses it to point a free-trade moral and adorn a " tariff reform" tale. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Dederick, in a letter to The Tribune, took the protoplasm out of this particular fiction. Next.

"domestic competition compels employers who ance. Here is "The Memphis Appeal," for example, which takes him to task in this fashion: Gerernor Hill's reasons for vetoing the Saxton Electoral-Reform bill, recently passed by the New-York Legislature, are discreditable to him as the Chief Executive officer of the State.

"The St. Louis Republie" is equally outspoken "As was expected," it writes, "Governor Hill vetced the Saxton Bullot Reform bill. The reasons which he gives for his action are beneath notice, because they are a sham." For the sike of commending himself to the machine besses of this State, the Governor has incurred the enmity of the best element of his party throughout the country. It is a bad blunder, Governor.

Why do our comic artists resort to such astonishing extravagances in portraying the Irishman? He is not a savage, nor an orang-outsing. Why represent him as either one or the other? Caricature depends upon a certain degree of exaggeration for success, but too much is very fatal indeed.

PERSONAL.

The Hen. Rutherford D. Hayes has been giving a ourse of lectures at Oberlin College.

The Countess Crosy, of the old nobility of Austria, has gone on the road with her circus troupe. take it to Paris before the Exposition closes. The Hon. Leopold Morse and family will sail for

Europe next week. The giver of \$500,000 for a national portrait gallery in London is Mr. Alexander, a well-known collector of Chinese and Japanese art and the giver of large sums of money for many philanthropic purposes.

Mr. John Gilbert, the veteran actor, has set out for Manchester, Mass., where he will spend the summer. Camden House, Chiselhurst, the last home of Napo-

Dr. George Sexton, fellow and gold medallist of the Society of Science, London, will on July 19 lecture before the Summer School of Christian Philosophy, at Key East, N. J., on "The Polly of Athesm Intensified by Modern Discovery."

Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens, third son of the novel-

st. is a highly successful lawyer in England. In accepting the resignation of Professor John E. lussell, who goes to fill the chair of Philosophy at Williams College, the Yale faculty unanimously adopted his resolution: "That the secretary be requested to place on record the high estimate entertained by this faculty of the ability, scholarship, and industry which Professor Russell has brought to the discharge of his duties during his connection with us, the personal duties during his connection with us, the personal estrem in which he is held by his colleagues, our good wishes, and our confidence in the success that awaits him in the new department of instruction to which, by his natural apritudes and his studies in the past, he is so well adapted.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Independent" suggests that the flustrated papers reproduce photographs of such events as the Centennial parade, instead of artists' conceptions. The latter," it says, "have no historic value. photograph gives the view exactly as it is. This the artist never does. His marching soldiers are wooden men; his groups are usually caricatures. The photo graph makes the features recognizable in the line of march and in the crowd, A pictorial newspaper that would substitute the camera for the arbist would have the field to itself."

Mr. Banks—Come into this drugsfore, Harriet, and let's have a glass of soda water.

Mrs. B.—I will if you'll promise not to wink. I know what that means, you know.

"All right, I promise."

Mrs. Banks (after leaving the drugsfore)—What was that spiritus frumenti that you had, George!

"Spiritus frumenti! That's the Latin for raspberry and cream."—(Chicago Heraid.

The editor of "The Atchison Globe" has just discovered that every man is a communist until he acumulates more money than a divide would give 1im.

A Home Institution .- Mrs. Highfeather-Has the A Home Institution.—Mrs. Highfeather—Has th Browning cult reached your town yet, Mr. Bascom?— Mr. Bascom—No. be hain't, yet; but we've got roung hoss by the name of Fetrocks that'll beat his to shucks, I'll bet—(Burlington Free Press.

There are a good many references in the New-England papers to Boston's seven hundred and eighty. They are the saloon keepers of the city.

They are the saloon-keepers of the city.

The sweet girl graduate and the bumptions boy graduate are with us again. We are glad to meet them and shake hands with them across the chasn of years. We are glad to hear once more their plans for giving down-trodden woman her proper sphere in life, and for solving within a few weeks' time all the social problems. We sympathize with them most heartily; for a happy experience has taught us what a biliseful thing it is to know so much. Were they a whit less enfausiastic we should be ashamed of them, and predict for them failure in the coming struggle with the workd. As it is, they are our hope, and they give us fresh courage.—(Albany Express.

A shade of pink scarf very much affected by Harvard boys is commercially known as " raw yeal."

Millard Merrick, of 227 Jarvis-st., who is an employed a barrel factory, is the father of triplets. They ame last Friday. Mr. Merrick is getting used to omestic surprises of this kind. His wife has already borne two pairs of twins. Two of the triplets re girls weighing six pounds each, and the boy eighs six pounds and a haif. A singular thing that weighs six pounds and a haif. A singular thing that has set all the neighbors to gossiping is that a couple that lived in the house before were childless when they went there to live and had triplets, too, when they moved away.—(Philadelphia Press.

It is hard to suit the English papers. While one half of them are ridiculing us on account of our absurd Anglomania, the other half are pitching into us because of our equally absurd Anglophobia.

Hicks (to Briggs, who has had a day out at target Heas to Diregs, was a law law in an increase practice)—Did you hit the builseye, old man!
Hiriggs—No; it was a cow, I belove. At any rate
tellow who owned the critter.—(Boston Transcript. It must have occurred to the man with a white hat

yesterday that he had been a little premature.

Van Ambergian Enterprise.—Mrs. Kiddlet-Why, children what's all this noise about?
Little Jamie-We've had grand pop and Uncle Alenry locaed in the closet for an hour, an' when they get a little madder, I'm going to pay, "going into the lion's cage."—(Time. The proprietor of a broom factory in Minnesota

settled a strike in a singular manner. He increased the wages of all his married employes and gave the single men notice that they would not be wanted by that time, in which event they would be retained at an increased salary. If that manufacturer ever becomes a member of the Minnesota Legislature the chances are that he will introduce a compulsory marriage act.

It was Free.—Yabsley—Hello, Wickwire, you are not tooking very well to-day.
Wickwire—No; I took some lung syrup this morning and it kind of made me sick.
Yabsley—First time I knew there was anything the matter with your lungs. Yabsies - First time I allow that the with your lungs.
Wickwire - There isn't, I guess, but there was a free mple bottle of stuff left at the house and I thought

sample bottle of stuff left at the average I would try it.—(Terre Haute Express. "The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette" says that a prominent society woman of Boston, who attends Episcopal Church of the Advent, recently did public penance by scrubbing the steps of that edifice.

She Was Thinking of Something Else.—(The Pro-bition question is being earnestly discussed in Pennsylvania.)
"Do you approve of license!" asked one Philadel-phia girl of another.
"Indeed, I don't. I think we ought to be allowed to marry without one."—(The Epoch.

____ MERGENTHALER'S GREAT INVENTION.

From The Binghamton Republican.

Now that a pioneer type machine has been invented, and brought to be a success, it will unquestionably effect a new revolution in printing, and materially decrease the cost of the production of newspapers and books. Hand composition will take a vacation in a few years, and operators upon keys will pick up the copy where they leave off. From The Binghamton Republican.

BETTER THAN HITHERTO, NO DOUBT. From The Milwaukee Sentinel. There is not the least reason to believe that the

WE FEEL ENCOURAGED NOW. From The Mobile Register.

It is very remarkable, but it is true, The New-York Tribune the other day spoke of Jefferson Davis as "Mr. Davis," and not as "Jeff Davis," the "arch rebel," etc. The Tribune is late in learning politeness and decency, but better late than never.

THIS THING IS OUTLAWED NOW.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch. An account of Lord Lonsdale's recent Arctic trip tells how he literally played the devil in order to frighten the thievish natives. But it entirely falls to explain the reason why he did the same act before he went to the Arctic regions.

A GOOD THING TO HAVE.

From The Buffalo Courier.

CLARK UNIVERSITY.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM PRESIDENT OF

STANLEY HALL.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY CHOSEN. CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS-CONDI-TIONS OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND

PELLOWSHIPS ALREADY PRO-VIDED BY THE FOUNDER. AND BY MRS. CLARK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.]

Worcester, Mass., May 25 .- The first official statement as to the scope of Clark University, founded in this city by Jonas G. Clark, will appear to-morrow morning over the signature of G. Stanley Hall, the president. It opens with this explanation of the founder's purpose: "It is the strong and express deare of the founder that the highest possible academic standards be here

forever maintained, that special opportunities and inducements be offered to research, that to this end the instructors be not overburdened with teaching or examinations, that all available experience, both of older countries and of our own, be freely utilized. and that new measures, and even innovations, if really helpful to the highest needs of modern science and culture, be no less freely adopted; in fine, that the great opportunities of a new foundation in this land and age be diligently explored and improved. He has chosen Worcester as the seat of the new foundation after mature deliberation; first, because its location is central among the best colleges of the East and by supplementing ather than duplicating their work he hopes to advance all their interests and to secure their good will and active support, that, together, further steps may be taken in the development of superior education in Now. England; and, secondly, because he believes the cut ture of this city will insure that enlightened public opinion always indispensable to maintain these educa-tional standards at their highest, and that its wealth will insure the perpetual increase of revenue required by the rapid progress of science."

The duties of the president are thus defined: " The esident of the university shall consult frequent'y with the tusices on all matters which concern the welfare of the university, and attend the meetings of the Board. He shall confer with each instructor concerning the development of his department, determine the duties and authority of each and preside at the meetings of the faculty. He shall be the authorized edium of communication between the Board of Trustees and the officers of instruction, individually and collectively, in all matters involving the administration of the university. The enactments of the board concerning instructors and their work and all requests, complaints and proposals from the faculty to the trustees be made known through him. He shall exercise or provide such superintendence over buildings, paratus, books and other property as will secure their protection and appropriate use. Expenditures must no be ordered by any instructor of the university without his previous consent, or the express authority of the

It is announced that work will begin in October next in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and psychology. The president has been appointed temporary profes or of psychology, and will continue to heet the work of this department as he did at the Johns Hopkirs University. Oth r appointments on the faculty have been made as follows: H. H. Donald-son, Ph. D., Yale, 1879, assistant professor of neurology; E. C. Sauford, Ph. D., University of California, 1883, instructor in psychology; Warren P. Lombard, M. D. assistant professor of physiology; F. Mall, M. D. University of Michigan, 1883, adjunct professor of anatomy; Albert A. Michelson, United States Naval Academy, 1873, acting professor of physics.

In the department of chemistry, it is announced that a laboratory of fifty rooms will be ready occupation in October. some of the instructors will soon be announced and application for students can now be received. Appliances for the department of mathematics are also liberally ordered. The pames of instructors will soon be announced. The organization of all the above and of other departments will be gradual, and the foundation period of the university will cover some years. Apparatus has been extensively ordered of the best makers in this country and in Europe, chiefly from those who devote themselves to the special class of apparatus in which they excel. The following classes of students will be admitted:

No. 1. Independent students. This class will include those who have already taken the doctorate, or other academic degrees in this country or abroad, and others of sufficient training who have time that may be devoted to particular lines of study or research. For competent men of this class, individual arrangements may be made and an independent room, and even special apparatus and books provided, that they may pursue their investigations, either alone or with instructors, the aid and counsel of to the best advantage. Conditions under which a few of the most advanced students of the class can be granted the venia do or docents, are under careful consideration. It is hoped that some of the permanent instructors of the university may be recruited from this class. It is probable that a few of these mature students can be received, not only in the five departments named above, but in others soon to be organized, and in the development of which they may co-operate.

No. 2. Candidates for the decree of Doctor of Philosophy. These qualifying for this degree will be natriculated early in the fall, after suitable tests, the which will also aid in determining when they can be a imitted to the final examination. The full course provided for this class of students will require three years, but admission to advanced standing at the outset is possible, and those found to be qualified may be allowed to take the doctor's examination in two years or even one. It is to the needs of these students that the fectures, seminaries, laboratories and the collection of books and apparatus will be especially shaped, and no pains will be spared to afford them every needed stimulus and opposit is for them that the fellowships and scholarships are primarity intended, although any of these honors may be awarded to students in classes one or three.

No. 3. Special students, not candidates for a degree. This class includes those who may desire to nevote themselves exclusively to one or more of the special branches, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology or psychology, but who do not care to

the special branch's, mathematics, physics, chemistry, blology or psychology, but who do not care to matriculate or become canditates for a degree. These students, provided they satisfy the heads of departments of their training, and competency in one subject, in which they must be advanced, although they may be less so, or even beganiers to other subjects, hay be allowed entire freedom in the choice and combination of studes, and as special students may enjoy all the privileges of the university.

No. 4. Preminiary canadidates. Non-indiversity students of less special or less advanced standing than the above three classes, who standing than the above three classes, who are nearly, but not quite qualined to become candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy, may also be received. Students of this class must have completed the work of the first three, or at least of the first two years of a regular course in a college of good standing, or the equivalent thereof. They must satisfy the authorities of the university that must satisfy the authorities of the university that they can proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arist they can proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arist they can proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arist they can proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arist they can proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arist they can proceed to the other through the will be more fully defined later. They may be will be more fully defined later. They may be elected to scholarships, but not to fellowships.

In addition to all previous gifts of the donor, and In addition to all previous gifts of the university tartious students will be paid into the treasury to the department of seven bear in the proceed of the permanent funds of their more fellowships yielding cach holder \$400 per annum, and for eight more fellowships yielding seach boiler \$200 per annum. These, lowships yielding seach boiler \$200 per annum. These, howeith \$200 per annum. These with eight free scholarships as above provided, will be with eigh

MURAT BALSTEAD OFF FOR EUROPE. MURAT Enistered sailed for Europe yesterday on the Hamburg-American Packet Company's new twin-acress tacer, Augusta Victoria. He expects to spend most of racer, Augusta Victoria. the summer abroad. The object of the trip is the restora-tion of his health. None of the family accompanied him. He was unwilling to say anything for publication.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE RAILROAD CLUB. The New-York Railroad Club gave its first annual dinner last evening at Delmonico's. There were reliced men present from all parts of the country. Railroads and everything connected with them were discussed. The Orpheus Glee Club sang popular airs, and Robert Burdett lated some humorous anecdotes. Among th Colonel H. G. Prout, who presided. ent were Calonel H. G. Prout, who is presented in Regiers, I. V. Baker, George Richards, of Roston; J. S. Lauder, F. D. Adams, C. A. Coombs, J. Scaver Page,